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JOHN IRISH

HIS LIFE AND ANCESTORS

1086-1677

A Supplement to the Book
Published in Oct 1991

Compiled by
George E. Irish

elbourne Beach, Florida
June 1993

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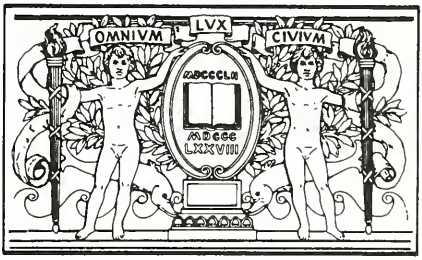

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

JOHN IRISH

HIS LIFE AND ANCESTORS

1086-1677

By George E. Irish
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FOREWARD

The purpose of this supplement is to inform holders of the book, *John Irish, His Life and Ancestors, 1086-1677*(Gateway Press, Baltimore, 1991) of new and corrective information received since release of the book in October 1991. I am grateful for the many comments. My goal has always been to learn <u>everything</u> about John Irish and his ancestors. Special thanks for those of you who have called or written.

The difficulty to determine the truth has been discussed (p.xvii). Some wrong assumptions were made. One in particular should be mentioned here.

John's mother was not Elizabeth Twytt. The register at Barrow Gurney, Somerset has uncovered the fact that Elizabeth's child was a girl. When the evidence of her illegitimate child was first discovered it was assumed to be a boy; and, with no contrary evidence, the boy theory was established. The scenario also manifested a plausible reason why John emigrated to America.

Back to square one, the identity of John's parents or the reasons why he came to America remain unproven. However, the bulk of evidence still indicates that John originated from one of the Irish families residing in the Congresbury-Banwell vicinity of Somerset. Also, the coincidence of John's departure for America with John the elder's death in 1628 cannot be overlooked.

Maybe the wrong assumption for John's identity was fortunate in that it has promoted the positive discovery of new information. If the child had been confirmed a boy named John, he may have been accepted as John 1 without further challenge. Now, proving the identity of John's parents still remains crucial. Many possibilities exist. I hope that interested genealogists will pursue the challenge and add to this work, for the periods both before and after John arrived in America.

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Sincerely,

George E. Irish

George E. Irish
May 10, 1993

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PART 1

JOHN'S INDENTURE(pp. 10-11)*

It is evident that this indenture was not the original as stated, but a copy made (presumably from the original) on July 12, 1697 by John Cary, Recorder. Assume that John 2 actually possessed the original indenture and brought it to John Cary for reasons stated on pp.58-60. Therefore, the "markes" were not original, but were also copied by John Cary from the original. The reader can be convinced of this conclusion by comparing the indenture(below the double line on p.133) with the last part of the preceding deed (partially shown above the double line), also written by John Cary in 1697. It is evident that the entire page was written by the same person.

The "preceding deed," considered germane to our subject, has been translated into legible English(ax 1.6AA). As a bonus, further insight into the activities of John 2 and his Little Compton properties is also revealed.

CLISDON PARISH (pp.11-12)

The theory that Clisdon Parish was actually in Hampshire is still valid, and in the author's opinion, the best to date. However, a gnawing suspicion remains that Clisdon Parish was in Somerset. The statement on p.12 was deliberately made in hopes that it be challenged: "In all of England there was only one Clisdon Parish ever to exist." To date no one has found another Clisdon Parish. The "Clivedon" theory, meaning "Clevedon," though possible, cannot be confirmed. That the word "Clisdon" was mistranscribed by John Cary when copied in 1697 is a possibility, but not necessarily suspected.

Problem is that the Clevedon Parish records for the period in question do not survive(S21.4). Clevedon as a parish and manor is very poorly documented for the 17th century and earlier. The manor was later owned(and still is) by the Elton family of Clevedon Court. Unfortunately, their records, held at the Somerset Record Office(SRO), contain only a few entries relating to the early 17th century. Only two entries, possibly related(ax 1.4AA), could be found.

Leases and surveys of the manor dated 1629 and 1656 have been searched and contain no mention of the name Irish or variants. Chancery records or lay subsidy rolls at the Public Record Office and of the diocesan act books and deposition books (voluminous and unindexed) held at SRO have not been searched - a tedious project for a future John Irish genealogist.

* Numbers in parentheses are keyed to page numbers in book.

Arguments AGAINST Clisdon meaning Clivedon(Clevedon):
• The only Clisdon Parish in 17th century England was actually located in Hampshire - more than a coincidence.
• In that John Cary appears to be a capable recorder, no reason is evident to suspect that he incorrectly transcribed the indenture in 1697.
• John 2 accepted the transcription by John Cary; therefore, he believed that "Clisdon" was correctly copied. John 2 must have known his father's origin.
• No mention of the surname Irish can be found at Clevedon Parish. (This does not constitute proof that Irishes were never there, but still, it strengthens the theory.)
• No shred of evidence exists that Clisdon meant Clivedon (Clevedon) except that the words have a similar spelling.

Arguments FOR Clisdon meaning Clivedon(Clevedon):
• The indenture infers that Clisdon Parish was in Somerset.
• The erroneous transcription of Clivedon to Clisdon in 1697 could easily have occurred under the circumstances.

IDENTITY OF JOHN(pp.12-15)

Elizabeth Twytt's Child, A Daughter:
Parish records of Barrow Gurney, Somerset, show the baptism on 15 February 1617/18 of "Jone, daughter of Elizabeth Twitt"(S21.3). This fact refutes the basic premise in chapter 1 that John was this child and the reason that he emigrated to America. Therefore, cancel the reference, appendix 1.4, sheet 4 of 6 and all others which indicate that John 1 was the son of Elizabeth Twytt.

John Irish, "a laborer":
In his indenture (p.134) John is called a "laborer," an argument against his being the son of a gentleman. This fact indicates that he was not the son of John the elder, a gentleman, as thought.

John Possibly Born 1615 or Before:
A minor(under 21) did not usually enter into a valid contract such as John's indenture with Timothy Hatherly - an argument for John to be born before April 1608(21 years before April 1629). But, 14 was the usual age for apprenticeship or indenture, and in many cases children were "bound out" at earlier ages.

The 1639 edition of the Plymouth Colony Laws, chapter III, Section 2 under "Age of Discretion," states that "...the age...in choosing guardians is 14 years." The 1752 "Laws of Massachusetts Colony," p. 81 under "Probate of Wills" considered a person under 21 a minor. The age 14 was significant in England in 1629, but a clear law defining the age which permitted a lad to enter into an indenture contract could not be found.

Signing the indenture contract at the age of 14 in John's case was possible. It cannot be ruled out that John was born as late as 1615. In any event the ages attributed to John in the book have no basis; but, the sequence of events is still valid.

Discrepancies in Baptisms and Burials:
Appendix 1.4AA lists all known baptisms and burials in Banwell, Congresbury, Clevedon and Yatton and other parishes for the relevant period(recorded at SRO). "The Irishe Pedigree"(ax 1.2) disagrees in many instances with these baptisms and burials. It is evident that ax 1.2 actually portrays the year 1623, rather than 1619 as previously stated(p.13). So, the "youngest John" shown would have been born in 1621, rather than in 1617; and, he could not have been John 1(confirmed by ax 7.3AA).

Ax 1.4AA lists Anne and John as baptised four months apart in 1611. Dates of baptism vary, but it is assumed that they would not have the same parents. Both are listed as "children of John Irish," which does not necessarily mean children of John the elder. Other John Irishes must have been the fathers of one or both of these children.

Wives of "John Irish":
Harleian Manuscripts(H32) establish that John the elder had only two wives: the first wife, Margery Busher, and the second wife, Christian Avery Welsh. However, two more "wives of John Irish" are evident: Ursula, buried at Congresbury 19 June 1591, and Alice, "wife of John Irish of Towerhead," buried at Banwell 26 March 1620. To confuse the issue, the time frame of each of these women conformed to the life of John the elder whereby it was possible that all four could have been his wives in the sequence: Ursula, Margery, Alice and Christian. For example, John the elder could have been married to Alice during 1612-1620, in that Alice was married to a John Irish during 1612-1620 until she died - exactly the same period when John the elder was supposedly without a wife. Also remember that John the elder resided at Towerhead, adjacent to Banwell.

One explanation is that two or more contemporary John Irishes existed in addition to John the elder. Maybe the first John Irish from Congresbury was married to Ursula, and the second John Irish from Banwell was married to Alice. Maybe the records are confused.

The record of Margery Busher Irish's death still has never been found. The succession of births to John the elder and Margery stopped in 1612, the suspected year of her death. Births, fathered by John the elder, recommenced with Christian in 1621. It is reason enough to suspect that Alice was his wife during 1612-1620.

Seven Contemporary John Irishes:
Three John's in Banwell, all "sons of John Irish," are now visible: the oldest John, b.1594 to Margery, the second John, b.1611(probably to Alice) and the youngest John b.1621 to Christian. The oldest John is not listed in the parish records(ax 1.4AA), nor is the second John shown in the "Irishe Pedigree"(ax 1.2). The youngest John is listed in both places.

Four John's from Congresbury are also visible, each of whom could also have had sons named John. So, John 1 could have been the son of any one of several men, all named John Irish. In any event, he would still descend from the same ancestral Irish line. Also, one of these John's from Congresbury could have been the father of Elizabeth Twytt's daughter, as well as John the elder.

Figure 1CC below lists the baptisms of these seven Johns from Banwell and Congresbury. Banwell and Congresbury were (and still are) only 3 miles apart, and Yatton just 1 mile north of Congresbury. In other words, these many John Irishes all lived within a few miles of each other. The possibility exists that "John was still another John Irish, completely unrelated"(p.10).

BAPTISMS AND BURIALS OF VARIOUS JOHN IRISHES

The dates below, taken from Ax 1.4AA, represent the baptisms of four John's from Banwell and three John's from Congresbury. The six burials shown, taken from the same source, are not matched with the baptisms.

Location	Baptism	Burial
Congresbury	1557, 1585	1590, 1618
	1599, 1630	1627
Banwell	1611, 1618	1619, 1628
	1621	1628

BAPTISMS AND BURIALS OF VARIOUS JOHN IRISHES
FIGURE 1CC

Key To Prove John's Identity:
The key to prove John's identity would be to determine his age at any point in time (thereby his birth date). John 1 could very well have been the John baptised in Banwell on Feb 11, 1611, or the one baptised in Congresbury on 21 Oct, 1599. John's age in 1629 when he signed his indenture is unknown.

Other Tidbits:
Appendix 7.3AA states:
• Christian was the daughter of William Welch from Allerton, but this is questionable. It is difficult to believe, for example, that the Avery will #11(p.121) is in error.
• the 3rd son named John, b.1621 to Christian, was 50 in 1672, eliminating him as John 1. (Note: the discrepancy of one year noted herein is meaningless.)
• relevant facts on George & Mathew(p.123), other children.

Dilemma (Candidates To Have Been John 1) Continues:
The confusion of John's identity represents the dilemma in search of the truth. A proven identification of John still cannot be made at this point in time.

FIVE ACRES AT STONY BROOK(p.31)

Evidence as to how John obtained his five acres just north of Stony Brook may be found in Plymouth Colony Records (P42:6.44). It states that Duxbury residents who had been indentured servants and had come to the end of their service could receive a five-acre lot of land if they would apply. This grant of land (made in 1638) was not in lieu of the 25 acres promised to John by his indenture. It was acknowledged by the courts as late as 1662 that John was still entitled to his 25 acres (p.145).

PROPRIETOR OF BRIDGEWATER(pp.40-41)

The cost, size and location of John's Bridgewater property have been in question. A review of Mitchell(M30) confirms the following conclusions.

• 1645: John was listed as a Bridgewater proprietor.
• 1659: John sold his right to a "share lot" to Guido Bailey. No sales price, size or location was given.

No evidence of a land division among proprietors made before 1659 (which affected John Irish) has been found. Assumption is that John was never assigned a specific parcel of land, and that he sold only his right.

The figure "731 acres"(p.41) is not significant other than being 1/56 of the 64 square mile area. The land division, the activities of Guido Bailey and the location of his property after 1659 can be traced, but are not of particular interest here.

CHILDREN OF JOHN & ELIZABETH(p.46)

Lydia Irish:
The existence of Lydia Irish, the alleged daughter of John & Elizabeth, is still an "enigma.". Further evidence only has raised more questions. Appendix 5.1AA is an excerpt from C13:14 which shows three of the sixteen children of Richard Church. Lydia Church was the 14th child of Richard and Elizabeth Church. The Lydia Irish described would appear to be confused with this Lydia Church. However the question remains whether or not Lydia Irish existed and Lydia Church did not or vice versa. Maybe both existed. Ax 5.1AA is an example which illustrates the confusion.

Priscilla Southworth Talbot, Second Wife of John 2:
According to figure 5AA, the 15th child of Richard and Elizabeth Church, Priscilla Church, was the second wife of John 2. However, Wakefield, in "The American Genealogist" (A5) established that it was Benjamin Church's wife's sister, Priscilla (Southworth) Talbot who married John 2 Irish as his second wife, a case where sister in figure 5AA really meant sister-in-law. Priscilla Southworth was the daughter of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth. Further research has confirmed that Priscilla Irish, was a Southworth(H58:100).

John 2 and Priscilla Southworth Talbot were married in May 1708 following the death of Elizabeth Thurston Irish on 8th March 1707. Whether Priscilla was divorced or widowed from Samuel Talbot is unknown. At the time of their marriage, John 2 would have been 67 and Priscilla 63.

ELIAS AND JOHN 2 (46-48)

Information on John's son, Elias, found in a Plymouth Colony deed(P26.5), shows that Elias lived with the family of John & Elizabeth Aimes from infancy to the age of 21 and that he was born in 1648. John 2 Irish was a servant of Miles Standish until Standish died in 1657 at which time John 2 was 16. John 2 may have lived with the Standish family.

If so, neither of the two sons of John & Elizabeth lived with their parents. Was the family so poor that they had to farm out their children? If Lydia never existed, therefore only Elizabeth 2 lived with her parents, until she married Philip Washburn in 1670. This insight helps to present a better picture of John's family.

PART 2

IRISH\IREYS SUBSTITUTED FOR IRTON (66-68)

"Early History of the Irish Family"(ax 6.1) has obviously been plagiarized from "Irton of Irton"(B58A). The Irton genealogy certainly appears to be genuine in that sufficient proof appears elsewhere. Appendix 6.1AA is annotated to point out the differences, e.g., Sir Adam de Ireys (false!) substituted for Adam d'Yrton (true!). Sadly to say that some Irish family histories have been prefaced by this false early history. It follows, therefore, as already explained on pp.75-76, that the Coat of Arms (ax 6.3) is also a falsification, and it further tends to debunk the theory that "Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirby) Irish" were John's parents.

Valid historical references can be found to confirm the Irton genealogy and their motto "Semper, Constans et Fidelis." No confirmation can be found to confirm the "Early History of the Irish Family"(ax 6.1).

BOOKS EXPLOITING THE SURNAME IRISH(pp.68-71)

My book bibliography contains 249 items, all duly referenced and diligently researched. The sincere objective was to research all valid, existing references on the genealogy of the surname Irish/Ireys(history before 1677).

Another type of book, which exploits the surname Irish, has been noted (I20 & I30). Advertising flyers for these books would lead you to believe them to be "possibly the most important book you'll ever own." However, 90% (or more) of the material therein is general surname history plus a picture of an Ireys shield and an appended list of names of the Irish family...and, does the Ireys shield really apply to John Irish's descendants? (See following paragraph of "WARWICK OR DORSET?" for questions raised.)

Except for the shield and list of names, the general history could be easily gleaned from an ordinary history book at the library. Several points of authenticity which apply to the shield are questionable (compared to primary sources H32 & H33). The list of Irishes in I20 was used to send over 2200 flyers in the original sale of my book. Over 500 of these names turned out to be duds(letter returned-addressee unknown). Point is that even the list of names used was found to be obsolete.

For the serious genealogist, in my opinion, the purchase of either of these books (for $33.85 and $31.45 respectively) would be unwarranted.

ORIGIN OF BANWELL(p.81)

One correspondent has questioned the origin of Banwell, as stated on p.81. That it meant "deep sea" is not thought to be true. It apparently was never under the sea as evidenced by some of the oldest remains of human habitation found there. Another theory is that the name Banwell originated as "Bana's Well," Bana being the Saxon who first settled there(B23).

LOCATION OF IREYS(p.100)

From sources on "Dorset Chronology" the name "Melbury Osmond Parish" has arisen several times. It would be a prime search area to continue the search for Ireys. See below in "Dorset Chronology" for the location of Melbury Osmond Parish.

WARWICK OR DORSET?(pp.107-108)

Descendants of John Irish might be proud to claim and display a coat of arms relating to a genuine ancestor. Possible ancestors are Sir Jeffrey le Ireys of Ireys, Dorset(p.100) or Sir Geoffrey le Ireys of Ansty, Warwick (p.92). John's descendants are identified with these two Knights by the common crest(shown on the cover) which has prevailed throughout the ages. However, due to reasons of gaps in history and false genealogical records, realistically it is questionable what can be claimed.

In addition to the questions asked on p.xii, valid evidence is needed to answer the following questions:

(1) What was the true identity of John's parents?
(2) Was John a descendant of William of Yatton(c.1480)?
(3) Was William of Yatton a descendant of Sir Jeffrey and/or Sir Geoffrey and entitled to those Coats of Arms?
(4) What was the unbroken chain of ancestors of William of Yatton(p.111)?
(5) Why did the transition of the family name from Ireys to Irish occur in early 14th century?
(6) What was the relationship between the Ireys family of Dorset and the Ireys family of Warwick? According to the "Family Book of Crests," their crests were identical.
(7) Where was the place Ireys, Dorsetshire located?

NAME EVOLUTION: IREYS TO IRISH (108)

How and why did the name Ireys change to Irish? From a study of appendices 7.3, 8.3, 9.5, 9.6, and 10.2, which cover all of England, we observe that circa 1320-1340 the name Ireys disappeared, and the name Irish emerged (including the common variants).

One theory is proffered as follows. During the troubled reign of Edward II (1307-1327), a series of misfortunes occurred in English history: political unrest, England's

disastrous defeat by the Scots at Bannockburn (1314), Baron hatred of the King, social wretchedness and famine. The Hundred Years' War with France started in the 1330s.

It is probable that during this period of distress all attempts were made to dissociate with anything French. Suppose the name Ireys (pronounced eer-ray') was of French origin, and not Hibernian as previously thought. Perhaps, seized with a wave of Francophobia throughout England, the families named Ireys anglicized their names to Irish. Thus, any French connotation would be avoided.

This "starter theory" is the only one brainstormed to date. Reader's help and further study are needed!

FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS(111, last para)

For the aspiring genealogist, answers can still be found to many existing questions. Suggestions follow.

• The Mormon Family Library at Salt Lake City is the ultimate repository. Answers can be found there efficiently and economically. One can easily spend several days in research. Howard Johnson's motel is located just adjacent to the library. Ask for genealogy rates when reserving the motel and at the library a meal pass for the Mormon cafeteria. My John Irish genealogy records will be deposited at the library by end 1993.

• Perhaps John's age(birthdate) could be established by finding John's age relative to one of his contemporaries, such as Thomas Savery or Constant Southworth.

• The Protestation Returns and Lay Subsidy Rolls for 1641-2 for Somerset show presence of the surname Irish in the following parishes: Combe St Nicholas, Wells St Cuthbert, Kingston Seymour and Dinnington(S21.3). SRO records for these parishes have not been examined. Perhaps further information could be uncovered on "closing the 120 year gap" (p.111).

• The British National Library, London, is a fruitful source for all Irish/Ireys information, 17th C. and before. Note that a trip to Somerset would not be expected to yield significant new information.

• A thorough examination of the deeds at the Plymouth County Commissioners(P26), starting with book #1, might yield more relevant information. For example, the essential facts were found on Elias Irish(John's son) in the Aimes family deeds (P26.5).

• The affluent genealogist might make three trips: Salt Lake City, Plymouth and London, but especially to SLC.

BAPTISMS & BURIALS (All recorded at SRO)

BANWELL PARISH

BAPTISMS(S21.3):

Children of John Irish	Date:
Alsse(Alice)	5 Sep 1694(1596?)
Henrie	28 Nov 1598
Mathew	7 Sep 1600
Mary	12 Jan 1602/3
William	1 Jan 1604/5
Margery	13 Feb 1605/6
Edmund	5 May 1608
Anne	2 Jun 1611
John*	10 Feb 1610/11
Gabriell	12 Jul 1612

Later series of entries:	Date:
John s John Irish the younger	21 Jun 1618
John s John Irish gent senior of Towrehead	19 Aug 1621
Joseph s John Irish of Towerhead	29 Sep 1623
George s John Irish of Towerhead	22 Dec 1624
Ann d John Irish in Roulston	6 Apr 1628

BURIALS(S21.2):

Ales Ierish, weddowe	25 May 1592
Agnis, wife of Henry Irish	20 Jun 1607
Agnis d John Irish	17 Jun 1613
James s William Irish	7 Dec 1615
John s John(?) Irish the younger	17 Mar 1618/19
Alice wife of John Irish of Towreheade, gent(?)	26 Mar 1620
William s John Irish of Towred	27 Dec 1626
Mr John Irish of Tower Head	26 Feb 1627/28
Edmund Irish the Younger of Towne	19 Nov 1633

CONGRESBURY PARISH

BAPTISMS, 1543-1645(S21.4):	Date
Mathewe Iryshe	1 Feb 1544/5
Marye Irishe	13 Feb 1547/8
John s Henrye Irishe	2 June 1557
Elizabeth Irishe	27 Apr 1577
Agnes Irishe	27 Nov 1579
Johan Irishe	7 Nov 1585
Katherin Irishe	5 May 1588
Josepth Irishe	17 Nov 1590
Henrye s John Irishe	27 Feb 1592/3
Mathewe s John Irishe	13 Oct 1594
James s John Irish	2 Jan 1596/7
John* s John Irish	21 Oct 1599
Josepth s Henrye Irishe	10 Apr 1600
Alce d John Irishe	9 May 1602
Elisha s John Irishe	6 Sept 1604
Arthur s John Irish	28 Aug 1608
Edith s John Irish	14 Apr 1612
Sara d James Irishe	26 Oct 1628
John s James Irish	11 Nov 1630
Thomas s James Ireishe	8 Dec 1633

Henry s James & Elizabeth Irish	5 Mar 1634/5
Kiturah d Elisha & Florence Irish	10 Jan 1635/6
Joseph s Elisha & Florence Irish	26 Feb 1636/7
Elisha s James & Elizabeth Irish	14 Mar 1637/8
Mary d Elysha & Floranc Irish	12 May 1639
Elizabeth d James & Elizabeth Irish	15 Nov 1643

BURIALS(S21.1):

John Iryshe	17 Dec 1590
Ursula wife of Jhon Irish	19 Jun 1591
Henry s. John Irishe	22 Apr 1593
Mathewe s. John Irishe	4 Oct 1596
John Ierishe	6 Jan 1617/18
Yeedith d. John Ierishe	18 Dec 1618
John Irishe of Puxton	31 Mar 1627
Thomas s. James Ireish	15 Dec 1633
Katherine Irish widdow	10 Feb 1636/37
Keturah d. Elisha & Florence Irish	27 Apr 1637

CLEVEDON PARISH (S21.4)

Only two entries, possibly related, were found in the Clevedon Bishops transcripts prior to 1660:

Joane the wife of John Yearish buried Jun 7 1611
John Yearish and Anne Bush married Oct 10 1611

YATTON PARISH (S21.6)

Yatton Parish registers do not survive at SRO before 1675. Only one entry relating to "Irish" was found in the the scattered Bishop's transcripts for early 17th century:

Edmund, the son of John Irish, bap. 18 Jan 1623/4

WIVELISCOMBE PARISH (S21.7)

BAPTISMS BEFORE 1630:
(Children of William and Grace Taylor Irish)

William	31 Jan 1605	Henry**	22 May 1614
Ambrose	31 Jul 1606	Henry	3 Jun 1617
Nathaniell	26 Jun 1608	John**	20 Nov 1618
Winefride	24 Sep 1609	John	26 Feb 1620
Joseph	31 Oct 1610	James	21 Nov 1624
Thomas	3 May 1612		

OTHER PARISHES SHOWING PRESENCE OF SURNAME IRISH(S21.7)

Huish Episcopi: Registers survive only from 1692.
Wells St. Cuthbert: Registers available from 1609.***
Dinnington: Registers available from 1592.***

* Possibility to be John 1.
** Died as infants.
*** No search made in these parishes for surname Irish.

Little Compton 119

To all People to whom these presents shall come John Frish of the town of Little Compton in the County of Bristol in their Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Husbandman Sendeth Greeting Know you that I the said John Frish for & in Consideration of one lott of land Scituate lyeing & being in the Township of Littlecompton aforesd Exchanged Delivered & Surrendered Upp Unto me by Thomas Grey of the Town of Little Compton aforesd Conteineing one Hundred acres of land be it more or Less as may appeare by a Deed Under the hand & Seale of the said Thomas Grey bearing Date the Day of the Date of these presents with which sd Lott of land I the sd John Frish Doe owne my selfe fully Sattisfyed Contented and payd Have with the free Consent of my Cozen Roberra Frish the Daughter of my Brother Elias Frish Deceased Given Granted Bargained Sold Exchanged Allioned Enfeoffed Surrendered Upp and Confirmed and by these presents do freely and absolutly Give Grant Bargaine Sell Exchaing Alien Enfeoffe Surrender and Confirme from me the sd John Frish and my heires Unto him the said Thomas Grey and his heires & assignes for Ever, four Certaine Tracts or pcrols of land scituate lyeing & being in the township of Littlecompton aforesd Viz One Tract or pcrol is one fifty acre lott be it more or less the one halfe of the Eleventh & Twelvth lotts in Number among the fifty acre lotts of land in said Little Compton One other Tract or pcrol is an Eighteenth acre lott of land be it more or less being the fifteenth in Number among the Eighteen acre lotts of land and lying in that Tract Called the Common field One other Tract or pcrol of land is one Eleven acre lott be it More or less the Twenty two in Number among the Eleven acre lotts of land and lyeing in that Tract of land Called the three quarters of a Mile Square and the fourth Tract or pcrol of land is ten acres of a Sixteen acre lott of land the fourteenth Number These four Tracts or pcrols of land before Expressed with all & Singular the priviledges & appurtenances thereunto belonging or any way appertaineing To have & to Hold Unto the said Thomas Grey his heires & Assignes for Ever to the only proper use & behoofe of him the sd Thomas Grey his heires & Assignes for Ever free & Cleare & Clearely acquitted of & from all other & former Gifts Grants Bargaines Sales leases Mortgages Extents & Allienations whatsoever Made had Committed Done by me the sd John Frish my heires or Assignes warranting the Title & Sale thereof against all persons whatsoever lawfully Claimeing from by or Under me or my or any of them and that it shall & may be lawfull by Vertue of these presents to & for the sd Thomas Grey his heires & Assignes & Every of them from time to time & at all times for Ever hereafter freely peaceably & Quietly to take possess occupy & Enjoy the premisses with all their appurtenances without any lawfull Lett Sutt trouble Denial or Interuption of me the said John Frish my heires or Assignes or my forsd Cozen Roberra Frish her heires or Assignes or any other person or persons whatsoever lawfully Claimeing from by or Under me or them or any of them Also I the sd John Frish Doe farther Covenant for my self & my heires do & with the sd Thomas Grey his heires & Assignes that at the time of the Signeing & Sealeing of these presents have full power good Right & lawfull authority to Bargaine Sell & Exchainge the premisses in Manner & form above Expressed and for the Confirmation thereof I the sd John Frish & my Cozen Roberra Frish have hereunto sett our hands and seales the tenth day of may Anno Dom One Thousand Six Hundred Ninety four & in the Sixth year of the Reign of William the Third

PAGE PRECEDING INDENTURE
APPENDIX 1.6AA

Book 2, p.119

To all people to whom these presents shall come John Irish of the town of Little Compton in the County of Bristol in their Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, husbandman, sendeth greeting, know you that I, the said John Irish, for and in consideration of one lot of land Scituate, lying and being in the township of Little Compton aforesaid exchanged, delivered, and surrendered up unto me by Thomas Grey of the town of Little Compton aforesaid, containing one hundred acres of land, be it more or less as may appear by a deed under the hand and seals of said Thomas Grey bearing date the day of the date of these presents with which said lot of land. I the said John Irish do own, myself fully satisfied, contented and paid, have with the free consent of my cousin, Rebecca Irish, the daughter of my brother, Elias Irish deceased, given, granted, bargained, sold, exchanged, alliened, enfeoffed, surrendered up and confirmed, and by these present do freely and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, exchange, alien, enfeoffe, surrender and confirm from me, the said John Irish and my heirs, unto him the said Thomas Grey and his heirs and assignes forever four certain tracts or parcels of land, Scituate, lying and being in the township of Little Compton afforesaid (viz) One tract or parcel is one fifty acre lot, be it more or less: the one-half of the said eleventh and twelfth lots in number, among the fifty acre lots of land in said Little Compton. One other tract or parcel is an eighteenth acre lot of land, be it more or less, being the fifteenth in number among the eighteen acre lots of land, and lying in that tract called the Common Field. One other tract or parcel of land is one eleven acre lot, be it more or less the twenty two in number among the eleven acre lots of land and lying in that tract of land called the

Three Quarters of a Mile Square; and the fourth tract or parcel of land is ten
acres of a sixteen acre lot of land, the fourteenth number. These four tracts
or parcels of land before expressed with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances
thereunto belonging or any way appertaining to have and to hold unto the said
Thomas Grey his heirs and assignes forever to the only proper use and behoooves of him,
the said Thomas Grey, his heirs and assignes, forever free and clear and clearly
acquitted of and from all other and form of gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, more
wages, extents and alienations whatsoever made, had committed or done by me the
said John Irish, my heirs or assignes, warranting the title and sale hereof
against all persons whatsoever lawfully claiming from by or under me or (illegible)
or any of them that it shall and may be lawful by virtue of these presents
to and for the said Thomas Grey, his heirs and assignes, and every of them from time
to time and at all times forever hereafter, freely peaceably and quietly to have,
possess, occupy and enjoy the premises with all their appurtenances without un-
lawful let, suit, trouble, denial or interuption of me the said John Irish, my heirs
or assignes or my foresaid cousin, Rebecca Irish, her heirs or assignes or any other
person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming from by or under me or them
or any of them. Also, I the said John Irish do further covenant for my-
self and my heirs to and with the said Thomas Grey, his heirs and assignes
that at the time of the signing and sealing of these presents have full power,
good, right and lawful authority to bargain, sell and exchange the
premises in manner and form above expressed and for the confirmation more of
I, the said John Irish and my cousin, Rebecca Irish, have hereunto set our hands
and seales this tenth day of May, Anno Domini, 1694
and in the sixth year of the reign of William III and

(Note: continued on page 134)

INTERPRETATION OF DEED

This land deed describes that on 10 May 1694, John 2 Irish made a land exchange with Thomas Grey within the township of Little Compton. The exchange was made with the consent of John's "cousin" (daughter of Elias Irish who was the brother of John 2). Note: Actually, it was the niece of John 2, rather than a "cousin."

To John Irish from Thomas Grey:

One 100-acre lot.

To Thomas Grey from John Irish:

(Acres) Size lot	Lot number	Remarks
50	11 & 12	½ of 11th & 12th lots
18	15	Located in "Common Field"
11	22	In "¾ of a Mile Square"
10	14	10 acres of a 16 acre lot

INTERPRETATION OF DEED
APPENDIX 1.6AC

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14. Lydia, m a Frenchman and went to France in 1691. Letters and gifts came from them for many years.
15. Priscilla, b 1645. Little Compton records, as published, have Priscilla Church m John Irish May, 1708, an entry which has caused great confusion. M. L. T. Alden says in the Boston Transcript that this is an error introduced by Otis Wilbour, who copied the originals, and that this copy was used for Arnold's Vital Statistics of R. I. According to Mr. Alden Priscilla m 1st, Samuel Talbee, Talbec, later Talbot, and had a daughter Hannah, who d 1717 and is buried in Little Compton cemetery. The Life of Col. Benjamin Church says: "The morning before his death he went about two miles on horseback to visit his only sister, Mrs. Irish, to sympathize with her on the death of her only child." The child was this Hannah Talbot. Priscilla m 2d John Irish, sometimes entered as Jr. and probably properly so. This explanation makes more probable Priscilla's marriage at the age of 63. An odd result of the confusion has been the assumption that Priscilla was divorced but there is no record of this.
16. Deborah, b 27-1-16(57). Several authorities report her as having m John Irish and with the same dates as allotted to Priscilla, but this is an error. The Boston records have the death of Deborah Church 17 Jan., 1690.

THE THREE YOUNGEST CHILDREN
OF RICHARD CHURCH(Ref: C13)
APPENDIX 5.1AA

Following are excerpts from B58A showing the valid Irton genealogy. Names and numbers which correspond to appendix 6.1 have been underlined below.

The Irtons have been seated at Irton in the county of Cumberland from a period antecedent to the CONQUEST, and have since that period been in a direct line successive lords thereof.

1. ADAM D'YRTON, of Yrton, who was one of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and attending Godfrey, of Boulogne, and the other christian princes to the Holy Land, was at the siege of Jerusalem. During the war he slew a Saracen general, and is said to have severed at one blow the infidel's head from his body. He *m.* Joan Stutville, and was father of

2. HUGH D'YRTON, who married Gertrude Tiliol, of an ancient and eminent family, which possessed Scaleby castle and a large estate on the borders, and was succeeded by his son,

3. EDMUND D'YRTON, who joined the crusade under RICHARD I. and participated in all that monarch's wars. He lost his life in the journey to Jerusalem, and left by his wife, the daughter of Edmund Dudley, of Yanwick, in Westmorland, a son and successor,

4. STEPHEN D'YRTON, who married Jane Dacre (who was surety to HENRY III. for her brother, Thomas Dacre, for his safe keeping of the castle of Bridgenorth, in Salop, against the incursions of the Welsh), and had two sons, namely,

5. ROGER, his heir.

   Randolph, who was bred a priest at Rouen, in Normandy. On his return to England he was made prior of Gisburn, in Yorkshire, and being a man of great learning and piety, was constituted by *King* EDWARD I. in 1280, bishop of Carlisle,

5. ROGER D'YRTON, *m.* and had a son and successor,

6. WILLIAM D'YRTON, who *m.* Grace Hanmer, of Shropshire, a near relative of the Hanmers, of Hanmer, in Flintshire, and was *s.* by his son,

7. ROGER D'YRTON, living in 1292, who *m.* Susan, daughter of Sir Alexander Basinthwaite, and sister of Sir Alexander Basinthwaite, who was slain at the battle of Dunbar, in 1296. By this lady, Roger d'Yrton acquired the manors of Basinthwaite, Loweswater, Unthank, and divers other lands of considerable value, and had a son and heir,

8. ADAM D'YRTON, who wedded Elizabeth, sole heiress of Sir John Copeland, and obtained with her the manors of Berker, Berkby, and Senton. He left two sons, of whom, he younger, Alexander, *m.* a lady of the family of Odingsels, and settled at Wolverly, in Warwickshire. The elder,

9. RICHARD D'YRTON, *m.* Margaret, daughter of John Broughton, of Broughton, in Staffordshire, and was father of

10. CHRISTOPHER IRTON, of Irton, who *m.* Margaret, daughter of Richard Redman, of Herwood castle, and was succeeded by his son,

11. NICHOLAS IRTON, of Irton, who *m.* a dau. of William Dykes, of Wardell, in Cumberland, and was *s.* by his son,

12. JOHN IRTON, esq. of Irton, living *temp.* EDWARD IV. who *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, knt. by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Fenwick, of Fenwick (see p. 161), and had, with another son, Joseph (who left two daughters, Elizabeth, *m.* to William Armorer, esq.; and Mary, *m.* to John Skelton, esq. of Armathwaite Castle), a son,

13. WILLIAM IRTON, esq. of Irton, who was appointed in 1493 general to the Duke of Gloucester, and (as appears by an old grant in the family) his deputy lieutenant. He *m.* a daughter of the ancient house of Fleming of Rydall, and was *s.* by his son,

14. THOMAS IRTON, OF IRTON, who received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of Surrey, at Flodden field, and was slain in a skirmish at Kilso, with the Scotch. He *d. s. p.* and was *s.* in 1503 by his brother,

15. RICHARD IRTON, of Irton, and served as sheriff for Cumberland 22 HENRY VIII. He wedded Anne, daughter of Sir William Middleton, knt. of Stokeld Park, and left a son and heir,

16. CHRISTOPHER IRTON, esq. of Irton, who *m.* in 1543 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mallory, knt. of Studley park, and was *s.* by his son,

17. JOHN IRTON, esq. of Irton, who *m.* in 1577, Anne, daughter of Richard Kirby, esq. of Kirby, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, and was father of

18. JOHN IRTON, esq. of Irton, who *m.* in 1638, Anne, sister of Sir Harry Ponsonby, ancestor to the Earls of Bessborough, and left a son and successor,

19. JOHN IRTON, esq. of Irton, who *m* in 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of Musgrave, of Meatrig, younger brother of Sir William Musgrave, knt. of Crookdale, and was *s.* by his son,

IRISH OF CHURCHILL

[For earlier generations and collaterals see *Vis. Som. 1623*, p. 60.]

I. JOHN IRISH of Banwell in Com Somersett Gent mar. Christian da: of William Welch of Allerton in paroch de Weare in Com Somersett 2d wife[1] by whom he had issue
   1. John Son & heire Aet 50 Ao 1672
   2. Mathew 2d Son marr: to Joane da: of John Sheppard of Blagdon in Com Somersett and had issue
      i. John eldest Son marr: to Isabel da: of Henry Young of Congersbury in Com Somersett and had issue
         a. John aet 14 Ao 1672 b. Samuell
      ii. Mathew 2d Son marr: to Elizabeth Bridger of Stembridge in Com Glouc and had issue
         a. Joseph b. John
         a. Elizabeth b. Anne

   and Margery da: of Busher of Yatton in Com Somersett first wife[1] by whom he had issue
   3. George of whom below (II)

II. GEORGE IRISH of Churchill in Com Somersett Gent aet 49 Ao 1672; *will pr. 24 Sep. 1681*;[2] mar. Frances da: of Robert Whiting of Long Ashton in Com Somersett and had issue
   1. George eldest Son Aet 20 Ao 1672 *of Bristol, attorney*[3]
   2. John
   1. Christian *mar.* *Tucker* 2. Hannah 3. Frances

GEO: IRISH

[1] 'first wife' and '2d wife' appear to have been interchanged, but it is surprising that there is only one year's difference between the ages stated for the first and third sons by different wives.
[2] 'yeoman' in will
[3] Collinson, III. 568

Add to Appendix 8.3(pp.171-173)

WARWICKSHIRE (LITTLE PACKINGTON*) DEEDS(W8)

Date (Deed No.)	Short Description
1 Oct 1291 (69)	Geoffrey le Irreys, Kt., was witness to a land deed from Alexander Pycot to Thomas de Boyrill & wife.
6 Apr 1293 (70)	Geoffrey le Irreys, Kt., was witness to a grant from Thomas de Boyrill to William Corbysann of 4½ acres of waste.
c. 1294 (71)	Lord Geoffrey le Irreys, Kt., was witness to a grant from Thomas de Boyrill to William Corbysann of 3½ acres.
14 Jul 1313 (73)	Richard le Yrreys was witness that Gilbert Pedemon of Barrow let to Thomas Yrreys his part of the mill at Stapleton in Little Packington.
21 Jul 1317 (74)	Thomas Irreys, lord of a third part of Packington Pigot, granted to Nicholas, a building with a yard and two parcels of meadow.
26 Dec 1322 (75)	Thomas Irreys, as above, granted to Gilbert Pedeman part of the Park and Mill.
20 Sep 1332 (76a)	Richard Irreys of Little Packington was witness to a land grant of Margery, dau of William Atteheth of Berkswell.
Undated (88)	Agnes was the wife of Geoffrey Irreys, Kt. Richard de Irreys and Geoffrey Irreys were brothers. Lady Agnes was the wife of Thomas le Irreys. Walter, son of Ernald, granted to Richard le Ireis a moor in Little Packington.
1375 -1376 49 Edw III (88)	John Irreys granted to John, parson of the church of Packington, and Richard Atteholt, chaplain, all his lands.

* "Little Packington." See p. 95.

APPENDIX 8.3AA

Add to Appendix 9.4(p. 183)

MORE DORSET CHRONOLOGY

1327 The following men owed personal property tax (D38):

• Henry Irish (Henrico Yreys), Melbury Osmond Parish (31.5 miles west of Edmondesham and 1 mile south of the Somerset border in Yetminster Hundred): 12pence.

• Roger le Irish (Rogero le Eyrisshe), Witchampton Parish (6 miles SW of Edmondsham in Cranborne Hundred): 6 pence.

1332 The following men owed personal property tax (D39):

• William le Irish (Willelmo le Hirissh'), Melbury Osmond Parish (Yetminster Hundred): 2 shillings.

• John le Irish (Johanne le Yrissh'), Melbury Osmond Parish (Yetminster Hundred): 12 pence.

• John le Irish (Johanne le Yryssch'), Edmondsham Parish (Knowlton Hundred): 12 pence.

• Stephen le Irish (Stephano le Yrissh'), Long Crichel Parish (5 mi. W of Edmondsham in Knowlton Hundred): 13 p.

APPENDIX 9.4AA

MISCELLANEOUS NEW INFORMATION

John Irish of Virginia

Lancaster County, Record Book No.2 (1637-1640) revealed notes on a John Irish in Virginia, possibly a descendant of the Henrie Irish,(p.15) who came to Virginia in 1634(F45).

Page	Excerpt
105	"p.27. Walter Dickeson to John Irish, 500 acres W. of Corotonan River. Dated 17 Jan 1654/55. Phillips, Jo Edwards. Ack. 15 Apl 1656. Rec. 12 June 1656."
110	"p.63. Inventory: estate of John Irish, dec'd. Taken 10th Apl 1659. Total 3321 tobo. Signed Will Ball, John Sharpe, Tho. Powell. Recorded 27 July 1659."

GENERAL CORRECTIONS OR ADDITIONS TO BOOK

Page	Para	Line	Delete	Substitute or Add
5	2	6	come	came
13	2	12	1619	1623
30	2	8	departed and	----
32	6	3	(D41)	(F40)
40	5	5	indicateed	indicated
41	2	2	comtemplated	contemplated
41	5	6	his	John's
46	(3)	-	----	(3) Elias was born in 1648 as evidenced by P26.5.
75	3	2	figure 8.4	appendix 8.4
99	New 3	13	----	tive(D29:89).
115	1.6		original	-
118	bottom	-	-	Visitation of Somerset 1623(H25)
133	bottom	-	ORIGINAL	-
135	bottom	-	Presents Officer Robert Windsor	Presence of Robert Windsor
136	top	-	-	B51, as reference.
165	1617	-	John Irish, etc.	Jone, dau Eliz Twytt born(S21)
182	lower 3	-	57s	5 shillings
184	1562	-	H10.3:42	M26
195	B54	-	p.20, (actual recording	p.120, (Copy
202	M20	-	Alicia C. Williams	Charles E. Bowman
203	P25	-	v.12	v.6
205	S12	-	Bir., mar., dea.	Miscellaneous

Add the following references to the Bibliography:

X1 Author's considered estimation or observation, based upon the surrounding facts.

Y5 Yorkshire: "Wills in the York Register, 1585-1594" (Yorkshire Archaeological Society), v. 1.

Y6 Yorkshire: "Index to Original Wills" (As above).

Y10 Young, Alexander. "Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1623-1636" (Baltimore, 1975). Also, see P22.

NOTE ON SUPPLEMENT ORGANIZATION

Figures and appendices in the supplement follow a similar pattern as explained on page 193 of the book. The numbering systems correspond to that of the book whenever possible. A double letter is added to those figures and appendices in the supplement; for example, fig 5AA in the supplement refers to fig 5A in the book, and appendix 1.6AA refers to appendix 1.6 in the book.

ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

A5 "The American Genealogist," vol.60, no.3, July 1984 "The Children and Purported Children of Richard and Elizabeth Church," by Robert S. Wakefield, p.131.

B22A Letter from M.C. Barraclough, 92 Claverham Rd, Yatton BS19 4LE, England, dated 1 March 1992.

B58A *Burke's Commoners* by John Burke, Esq., v.3, pp.675-6.

C13 Church, John A. "Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass." (Rutland, Vermont, 1913), p.14.

D38 The Dorset Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327, ed. Alexander R. Rumble (Dorset Rec. Society Publication no. 6), 1980.

D39 The Dorset Lay Subsidy Roll of 1332, ed. A.D. Mills (Dorset Record Society Publication, V. 4), 1971.

F45 Fleet, Beverly. *Virginia Colonial Abstracts* (Genealogical Pub. Company, Baltimore, 1988), Vol 1.

I20 *Irish's Across America*, by Mary Whitney, Inc., 306 Easton Rd, Ottsville, PA 18942, Aug 1989, $33.85.

I30 *The World Book of Irishes*, by Halbert's Company, 3689 Ira Rd, Bath, OH 44210, Dec 1992, $31.45.

P25A Plymouth County Commissioners letters dated 12 Nov 1991, 22 Jan and 21 Sep 1992(South Russell St, Plymouth, MA 02360).

P26.5 Plymouth Colony Deeds [DPL III(1): 209(a); DPL III(2): 209(b)]; and [DPL III(2): 317(a&b)].

P42 *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, ed. David Pulsifer, 1620-1651 (Boston, 1861).

S21 Somerset Record Office, file 731, signed by RJE Bush(Obridge Road, Taunton TA2 7PU, England), letters dated as follows: .1-11/26/90; .2-12/20/90; .3-1/3/92; .4-4/8/92; .5-12/4/92; .6-1/12/93.

S24 *The Visitation of Somerset and City of Bristol, 1672*, made by Sir Edward Bysshe Knight. Transcribed and edited by G.D. Squibb, London, 1992, pp.59-60.

W8 Warwickshire Record Office, file RJCB/MD letter dated 7 April 1992, subj: "Little Packington Deeds."(Priory Park, Cape Road, Warwick CV34 4JS, England).